MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

NR Eligible: yes ____ no ___

Property Name: Pocomoke City Hist	oric District Inventory Number: W	VO-187
Address: Various	City: Pocomoke	Zip Code: 21851
County: Worcester	USGS Topographic Map: Pocc	omoke City
Owner: Various		
Tax Parcel Number:Tax Map	Number:Tax Account ID Numb	ber:
Project: River Front Museum	Agency: USDA	RD
Site visit by MHT Staff:no	yes Name:	Date:
Eligibility recommended X	Eligibility not reco	ommended
Criteria: X A B X C	_D Considerations:AB	CDEFGNone
Is the property located within a historic	district?noyes Name of di	istrict:
Is district listed?noyes I	Determined eligible?noyes	District Inventory Number:
Documentation on the property/district	is presented in: MIHP Records, Along the	e Seaboard Side by Paul Touart
Pocomoke City is a typical small town of agricultural center and shipping point of twentieth century and show the normal Bungalow. Many are vernacular. Most is significant because of its past progres	n the Pocomoke River. Most of the houses range of style from gingerbread Victorian, I	were built during the late nineteenth century as an were built during the late nineteenth or early Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, to the early twentieth century. Pocomoke city ding Del-Mar-Va Peninsula and because
Prepared by: <u>George Andreve</u> ,	MIHP Form Date P	repared:
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST		
Eligibility recommended X Criteria: X A B X C Comments:	Eligibility not recom _D Considerations:AB	
B		
Patricia M. Blick Reviewer, Office of Preserva		February 9, 2001
Parioway NR hyg		7100



Survey No. WO - 187

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no .

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1. Nan			eferred name)		
historic P	POCOMOKE	CITY SURVEY	DISTRICT (I	OOE)	
and/or common	n	<u> </u>			
2. Loc	atio	1			
street & numbe	er	Various Stre	eets		not for publication
city, town	Pocomoke	City	vicinity of	congressional distr	ict First
state	Maryland		coul	nty Worces	ter
3. Clas	ssific	cation			
Category X district building(s structure site object	_ <u>X</u> _ bo Public in	ıblic iv a te	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progre Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestrict no	entertainmen government	museum park _X private residence at _x religious scientific _X transportation other:
4. Ow	ner (of Prope	rty (give name	s and mailing addre	esses of <u>all</u> owners)
name	Vai	rious			
street & number	er			telephon	e no.:
city, town		11 112	st	ate and zip code	34CC
	atio	n of Lea	al Descrip		
courthouse, re			Worcester Coun		liber
street & number	er				folio
city, town	Snow Hi	11		st	ate Maryland
	prese	entation	in Existin	g Historical S	urveys
title					
date				federal	_ state county loca
		oorde			
pository for	survey re	Loius			
city, town				S ¹	tate

7	Decorintian	
	Description	Survey No. WO-187

Condition excellent deteriorated good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unaltered altered	Check one original site moved date of move
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Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Pocomoke City Survey District is a collection of primarily late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings within the town of Pocomoke City on the Pocomoke River in Worcester County.

Documentation for the survey form was prepared for a Determination of Eligibility. Further information on the district is available in the files of the Compliance Office at the Maryland Historical Trust.

Buildings in Pocomoke City already listed on the Maryland Historical Trust Inventory of Historic Sites in Worcester County include:

W-64 Hearn House

W-128 Crockett House

W-129 St. Mary the Virgin P. E. Church

W-130 Vestry, St. Mary the Virgin P. E. Church

W-131 Pitts Creek Presbyterian Church

W-132 206 Market Street

W-133 403 Market Street

W-183 Costen House

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C — archeology-prehistoric — archeology-historic — agriculture — architecture — art — commerce — communications		law literature military music	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater
Specific dates		Builder/Architect		
a	icable Criteria:A nd/or icable Exception:A	BCD ABCD	EFG	
Leve	l of Significance:	_nationalstate	local	

Survey No.

WO-187

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

SIGNIFICANCE

Significance

Pocomoke City is a typical small town on Maryland's Eastern Shore. It grew to importance during the nineteenth century as an agricultural center and shipping point on the Pocomoke River. Most of the houses were built during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century and show the normal range of style from gingerbread Victorian, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, to Bungalow. Many are vernacular. Most of the business district is characteristic of the early twentieth century, and there is an exceptional 1920's theater interior. Pocomoke City is significant because of its past progressive role in the development of the surrounding Del-Mar-Va Peninsula and because most of the buildings have not been altered to a significant degree, leaving much of the town's late nineteenth/early twentieth century character intact.

HISTORY

Pocomoke City, Maryland, is now Worcester County's largest and most industrially developed town. Though initially called Meeting House Landing (1683-4) because of the Presbyterian House of Worship built at the foot of Willow Street in 1682, the name was changed to Warehouse Landing (c. 1700) when a tobacco warehouse was built. By about 1780, it was called New Town, but there is no record of the reason. Then, in 1878 with a population of 1500, the General Assembly of Maryland named the town Pocomoke City as a result of the efforts of Rev. T. O. Ayers.

Since Pocomoke City is located inland between the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean but on the Pocomoke River with access to the bay, it became an important shipping point for produce and other goods early in the nineteenth century.

(Continued)

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state 11. Form Prepare name/title George Andreve, Ar	code code dBy chitectural H	county county istorian		code

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust

Shaw House

21 State Circle

Annapolis, Maryland 21401

(301) 269-2438

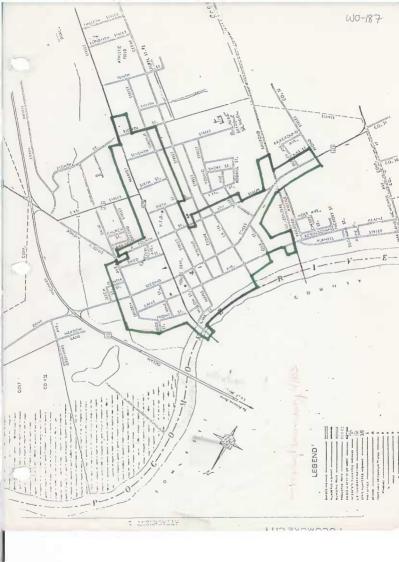
HISTORY (Continued)

Hand sown pine plank, cypress shingles, cooper's ware, corn, flaxseed, dried fruit and feathers were traded at ports on the Chesapeake Bay or shipped to the West Indies for molasses, sugar, coffee, rum and tropical fruits. About 1790-1800 a Frenchman named Boozee had opened a store at Market and Front Streets. The first steam mill began making shingles in 1839 and later became a saw mill. During the period 1845-65, John Ashcraft and Ezra B. Risley bought all the cypress swamps below New Town, built a large steam saw mill and marketed timber and lumber in their own vessels. That stimulated business in New Town, raised the price of labor and helped the establishment of other such mills nearby in the county. By 1865, shipbuilding in New Town competed with Snow Hill about 14 miles upriver; and, by 1886, the town was recognized as a major Worcester County shipyard center.

The economy of Pocomoke City was further stimulated when a major rail line was built linking the town to New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk. Though there were 19 general merchandise and grocery stores in 1878, the town grew rapidly during the 1880's. At that time there were eight large vessels sailing from Pocomoke City engaged in bay trade and one or two steamboats to Baltimore. Shipbuilding, timber steam milling, and the marine railway business increased. It also had the best high school on the Eastern Shore according to the Superintendent of Public Schools of Maryland. The Pocomoke Foundry and Machine Works, a grain elevator, Eagle Mills and the Peninsula Produce Exchange were in operation during the first decade of the twentieth century.

Pocomoke City continued to be the agricultural center for the lower Eastern Shore into the 1920's. A long growing season permitted harvesting through mid-November. The railroad and access to the bay enabled rapid shipment of Irish and sweet potatoes, apples, pears, and peaches. The town was progressive and prosperous having a public school house which has been described as the wonder of the Eastern Shore, paved streets and sidewalks, sewer lines, the first streets lit by electric bulbs on the Shore and the two-story T. F. Hargis Department Store, the largest on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula.

Today, the economy of Pocomoke City is not what it once was, and there were disastrous fires in 1866, 1888, and 1892. The worst was in 1922 when a large portion of the business district was destroyed. Nevertheless, the town retains its late nineteenth/early twentieth century character with relatively few changes and intrusions. There are some large houses with fine Victorian detail incorporating Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne designs. In general, the houses are $2\frac{1}{2}$ - story frame. Some have a moderate amount of gingerbread, and those are usually on major streets such as Market, 4th or Clarke. However, most are of simple design. Various types of the latter vernacular dwellings form a marked visual separation of small, adjacent neighborhoods and reflect their economic status and construction dates through a change in design, workmanship and scale. In contrast is the business district of mostly two to threestory brick or concrete buildings between Second Street and the river and about two blocks south of Market on Second and Clarke. Together these elements form a typical town on Maryland's Eastern Shore, one that is basically unaltered with much of its turn-of-the-century character preserved.





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Pocomoke City Historic District



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